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MIBLO'S, Broadway-Non- AA.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-THE Two MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle You's

WALLACK'S THEATE S, Broadway-Two CAN PLAY AMERICAN MUSEU M -Afternoon Print Gueren - Do

FRANCONI'S HIP CODROME-STREPLE CWASE-CHARLOT RAGING, &c. A. torneon and Evening. BERISTY'S AMES ICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINST IEL'S, Wood's Musical Mall, 466 Broad-PUCKLEY'S OF PERA HOUSE, ASS Broadway-Buck BANVARD'S, GEORAMA, 596 Broadway - PANYERMA OF

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Hew York, Friday, October 21, 1853.

THE NEW YORK WERKLY HERALD. ited States mall steamship Franklin, Captain thes, will leave this port at noon to-morrow, for South

Emberriptions and advertisement for any edition of the Fow York HERALD will be received at the following places

Leveroot-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradice street Edwards, Sanford & Co., Cerabill. Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street

Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque. be Enropean mails will close at half-past ten e'cloci

b the merning. The WESKLY RESAID will be published at half-past nin

Pelcek to merrow morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

The News

The free soilers of Boston held their ratification meeting last night, when resolutions were adopted colaring uncompromising hostility to the Fugitive Blave law, and a determination to continue the contest until they acquire the control of the federal

The Vermont Legislature has not yet made choice of a Governor of that State. It is stated that the democrats in the House, upon the final vote for Speaker, went over in a body to the free soilers, without previous arrangement, fearing the latter would form a coalition with the whigs. Returns from forty counties in Pennsylvania give

a majority of sixteen thousand for the democratic State ticket. The remaining counties will probably increase the majority to twenty five thousand. The canic in the stock market is unabated, and a

further cline in prices was submitted to yesterday. Breadstuffs also declined. Pork was in less request and lower. Freights remained firm.

The letter of our correspondent, dated at Para, (Brazil.) upon the 19th ultimo, will be read with much one of the vessels employed in the Amazon exploring expedition from the time of her departure from New York up to the period of her arrival in the above port. When within twelve miles of her destination the vessel was run upon a sharp ironstone reef, through the ignorance of the South American pilot, and she would have gone to pieces were it not for the exertions of the commander and crew. The pilot ran away when he got on shore. Our letters from Bermuda are to the 12th in-

stant. They contain distressing accounts of the ravages of the fever, which had assumed the character of a plague, and had baffled the skill of the medical men. The disease had made sad havoc among the orphan children of deceased soldiers. Major Oakley had assumed the government, having recevered from illness.

Dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. have comto hand. The news is unimportant. The Jesuita are re-established in Mexico. Gen. Arista intends witnessing the war between Turkey and Russia. Through the defalcation of their cashier the Sisters of Charity have been rendered bankrupt-their debts amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Our files from St. Johns. N. F., are to the 6th inst, but do not contain any intelligence of special

A report of the doings of the Episcopal Conven tion yesterday, will be found in another part of today's paper, likewise the continuation of the trial in the Circuit Court of the person charged with causing the calamity to the steamboat Henry Clay.

The cattle show of the American Institute was well attended yesterday, and presented an improve appearance when compared with the opening day Last night the annual address before the Institute was delivered by William H. Seward, at the Taber nacle, of which a full report is given else where. The Fair closes on Wednesday next, when the distribu tion of premiums will take place.

ocious murder of Catharine Quigley, at Ja maics, L. I., still continues to be the theme of con versation. The positive perpetrators of the crime are yet undiscovered. The evidence taken before the court up to the last adjournment will be found

Galveston dates to the 15th inst. report the yellow fever on the decline.

The canals in the Cumberland coal region are in had order, and but little can be done until after a fall

The boiler of the steamboat McDaniel exploded on the 12th inst , at the mouth of the Mississippi, killing four persons and wounding several others.

The Tennessee Legislature ballotted for a United States Senator yesterday, but without effecting a choles. The third ballot stood-Bell 29, Henry 14. Nelson 12. Cave Johnson 40. Johnson's name was ben withdrawn.

Brevet Brigadier General Childs, of the regular army, died at Tampa Hay, of yellow fever, on the inst. He served with distinction in Mexico. Our readers are referred to our loside pages for re

ports of the Law Courts, Coroner's Inquests, City and Police Intelligence, Theatrical and Musical Af fairs, Commercial and Pinancial news, &c. The New Jersey Educational Convention men, ed its session at Trenton, yesterday, Gov. Fort

The Agricultural State Fair of North Carolina clessed yesterday. "The attendance was very large. Hen. D. M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, is

arged for the Gerecountably of North Carolina

The Richmond Enquirer on the Cabinet. The Richmond Enquirer, after occupying

for some time the position of a mere spectator of the dissensions in the democratic pare of this State, has at length made up its mind on the points at issue, and pronounces in favor of the administration. It may be noticed; as a curions coincidence, that this determination was nearly simultaneous with the appointment by the present Cabinet of John Y. Mason, of Virginia, to the embassy to France. Whether these two events had or had not any secret connection with each other, the course taken by the Richmond Enquirer, at this crisis, cannot but be regarded as a matter of moment. Its age, character and standing give peculiar weight to its opinions at any time. They derive especial significance at the present moment from the ripened prospect of a renewal of hostilities between North and South, and the confirmed incapacity of the government to calm the troubled waters. Accustomed, much more commonly than the Washington press, to speak the true sentiments of the South, the Richmond Enquirer was not unreasonably expected to assume a position analogous to that into which the recent policy of the government, in rewarding traitors and promoting free soilers to office, cannot fail to drive our Southern fellow citi-

These expectations have been disappointed. In its issue of the 18th, it says, in allusion to antagonism of the New York hunkers to the

It is natural that they should feel a little je

It is natural that they should feel a little jealous of the favor which the administration bestows on their adversery, and should manifest some excess of passion in a conflict with men whom they regard with the utmost animosity. But that the veteran democracy of New York contemplate a rupture with the administration, and treachery to the party, is a suggestion which does equal injustice to their honor and their good sense.

It is idle to say that a man can keep faith with the party, and yet array himself among the enemies of the administration. As long as the administration is true to the principles of the democratic party, it has a claim on the confidence and support—on the allegiance—of every loyal democrat. We may take exception to unimportant acts, and possibly we may not approve of every executive appointment; but that man is already a traitor and only awaits an opportunity to desert the party, who goes over to the opposition on the first frivolous pretext.

It is difficult to say whether the tone or the

It is difficult to say whether the tone or the matter of this extract be the more extraordinary. True, right minded men in this State regard with the utmost animosity" the factions that are plotting mischief to the country and ruin to the South; but did it lie in the mouth of a Southerner to charge them with the feeling as a crime !-- to acknowledge frankly that the administration "bestows favor" on the party whose aim it is to dissever the Union, and with mock gentleness to style the disgust with which true men regard such tampering with traitors, "jealousy ?"

Here we have had a set of men conspiring in broad daylight, for the last six or seven years, to spread strife through the country, and make war upon the South. Five years ago these men took the field under a special flag of their own. and by their defection caused the defeat of the party to which they belonged. Their watchword, their motto, was; war against slavery and destruction to the Southern institutions. From that day to this they have never wavered a hair's breadth in their opinions and designs. They are this day as steadfast and as resolute in their treason as they were in 1848. Well, the election of last year comes on. General Pierce is presented everywhere as the man of the Union, a foe to disunionists, and the firm friend of the South. On this ground, and on this ground only, he is elected by the people. Had their wishes been understood and carried out, the whole band of Northern and Southern agitators would have been swept to the winds in a few weeks. Cut off remorselessly from the spoils, they would have repented by the dozens in sackcloth and ashes, and after a proper period of repentance, might have been again admitted into the ranks of good citizens. But the very reverse was the course pursued. No sooner was the election over than the great secret of Gen. Pierce's success was forgotten. A platform constructed at Baltimore by nameless politicians, for private ends-and so conveniently devised, that white and black, unionists and secessionists loyal men and traitors of every shade could stand upon it side by side-is substituted for the natural dictates of reason and patriotism. Not an inch further than this platform can the administration see. The caucus meeting at Baltimore is the only country they know. All who can endorse its resolutions-and that man's position must be very peculiar who could notare received with equal favor, and loaded with equal honors. Northern free soilers. Southern secessionists, traitors of whatever order, stamp or calling, are summoned to the national feast. and greeted with impartial welcome by a government which owed its existence to the popular horror of treasen. Peace, peace, conciliation, forgiveness and peace, is the pusillanimous cry of the administration; to gain peace, principle is unhesitatingly sacrificed.

It was the natural indignation which this policy aroused among honest men in this State. which caused the division in the democratic party to which the Enquirer refers. The men whom it calls "deserters" and "traitors," and admonishes in so paternal a strain, are those who, knowing the antecedents and the abiding purpose of the free soil and other disunionist factions, and rightly interpreting the national verdict of last November, refused to join the administration in betraying the country and rewarding agitators; and resolutely set their faces against the sacrifice of national principle, and the disregard of Southern rights. at the bidding of any set of jobbing politicians whatever. These men are not to be blinded by Baltimore platforms or democratic conventions. They know that above all these stands the great duty of preserving the Union; and to this, and this only do they cling. There is no "treason" or "desertion" in this. Those terms are more truly applicable to those who, having risen to power on the faith of supposed loyalty to the nation, have since foresworn that sentiment, and do not even profess anything beyond loyalty to a platform; and those, who, entrusted with the grave duty of crushing disunion, and restoring harmony to the country, adopt the very surest means of promoting the one and for ever destroying the other. The Enquirer further says :-It is idle to discriminate between the President and his Cabinet, and to protest our devotion to him while we make war on his confidential advisers. He and his Cabinet are one. Their acts are his act—their sentiments are his sentiments. A blow at them st-ikes him, and we must prostrate the President before we can reach those who but follow whither he directs.

We have no doubt that the Enquirer and the party it speaks for would wish to have the people adopt this view. They will not however. They know their own system of government far too well to confound the President with his Cabinet. Two more essentially distinet and separate branches of the administrative organization cannot be pointed out. The ne is irrem yeable and irresponsible, except

for acts which can provoke an impeachment; the other may be dismissed at any moment, and is responsible to the President for every act each separate department. Under the United States constitution, the Cabinet is bound to rule the country well; if it does not, it can be dismissed, and another appointed in its stead. The President, on the other hand, is bound-not to rule directlybut to appoint a Cabinet that will do so, and to dismiss that Cabinet when it falls to fulfil its duty. The people have no right to assail the President until be plainly refuses to perform this act when it is obviously required: until then, the Cabinet is the proper mark for remonstrance. Attempts on the part of the latter to identify itself with the President, are as cowardly and unmanly as personal attacks against the President for the faults of his administration.

That the Enquirer should seek to shield Marcy, Davis and Guthrie under the cloak of the President, is, however, only natural. Having abandoned principle and truth in one instance, the transition to another was easy. In fact, it must have required a more violent effort to enlist its sympathies on the side of the free soil agitators of the North than to pervert the constitution. It has done both. We will not yet, in view of its fifty years of faithful service, denounce the Richmond Enquirer as a traitor to the South; but let it beware. It is rapidly reaching the black gulf. The approaching crisis is a new and a momentous one; much depends on the part it takes in the affairs of the present Cabinet during the next few months. At the next session of Congress, applications will be made to admit New Mexico and the southern portion of California into the Union as slave States. How will this proposal be received by the Cabinet? How by the Enquirer? How by the revived anti-slavery Van Buren party of the North, just set on its legs by Marcy. Guthrie, Davis and Cushing?

The Cabinet and our Collector-Which is to go !

Between the Cabinet and our Collector the issue is now fairly and squarely made up. One or the other must go out. Our collector modestly defers to his superiors. He is awaiting the action of the Cabinet and the decision of General Pierce thereon. If the President, in the exercise of his good judgment, should decide against the expediency of removing the Judge, then it will be the duty of Marcy, Guthrie and Davis, at all events, to resign. They can have no other alternative. Our Collector must be removed, or they must leave. The issue is as plain as daylight. Which is to go?

The Cabinet are very much mistaken if they suppose that we are anxiously laboring for their mediate discharge. Nothing of the kind. As far as we are concerned, we rather desire their retention for twelve or eighteen months longer; because we think that for a year or a year and a half to come, they will supply cash capital to the newspapers too good to be thrown away. We are, however, prepared to bow to the judgment of the President, if from the pressure of public opinion, he shall consent to a change in his ministry a little before or shortly after the meeting of Congress. But in a practical newspaper point of view, we should prefer the retention of Marcy and Guthrie and the removal of Bronson. The reason is obvious at a glance. The removal of the Collector would give a most surprising, exciting and tremendous agitation to the civil war now raging among the New York democracy. It would bring the battle to "charge bayonets" between the Cabinet and the Van Buren free soilers on the one hand, and the national democrats, all over the country, on the other. It would furnish us a constant supply of materials for the most purgent, spicy and popular articles that we have had since the days of John Tyler. The rush now for the HERALD is beyond our present capacities of supply; but remove our Collector, and we shall be compelled to establish a branch of our establishment in Boston, Philadelphia be the only way in which we can possibly supply the public demands for an authentic, graphic and independent history of the war, before the scenes and behind the scenes, in the Cabinet and in the kitchen cabinet, up stairs and down stairs, and in every hole and corner, from the White House at Washington to the coal hole of Tammany Hall.

When the war fairly broke out between the whig party and General Taylor's Cabinet, we had counted upon a very lively time for eighteen months or so. We knew that General Taylor had pluck, and that when he took his stand he would be battered to pieces before he would budge a peg. We knew that from Buena Vista. We also saw that Clayton had pluck, and we thought that the good old President and Clayten would stick together till it thundered; and we made our calculations accordingly. But the honest old soldier died, and his Cabinet were dispersed; and thus our expectations of a protracted and spirited struggle, and its rich barvest for the newspapers, were cut short, just as the campaign was beginning to pay a premium

of twenty per cent on the capital invested. Now, then, in this charming controversy be tween the Cabinet and our Collector, it is manifest that our policy runs in the same channel As far, indeed, as all the newspapers are con cerned, it will pay best to dismiss the Collector and retain the Cabinet, because we think that Guthrie, Marcy and company will supply plenty of ammunition and all the munitions of war for a profitable campaign of twelve, fifteen or eighteen mosths. Marcy has pluck, and a good deal of eunning, and would make an interesting fight; Guthrie evidently has pluck, of the rough and tumble, knock down and drag out Kentucky sort, and would give zest and pith to the general programme of the war; and Gen. Davis has proved himself a man of mettle and saltpetre, as well as a Southern fire-eater. We count, therefore, upon the retention of the Cabinet and the dismissal of our Collector, from the "financial and material aid" this line of policy will furnish to the newspapers, and especially the New YORK HERALD, which is just in that independent and beautiful position to se-

cure a monopoly of the fun. Furthermore, we have a direct and special interest in the Premier. To the New York HERALD, without our knowledge or consent, he is indebted for his present position. It was the editor of this journal who, without knowing anything at all about it made William L. Marcy Secretary of State. It is a solemn fact. It is a phenomenon in politics, to be sure-a remarkable curiosity-but it is a fact, or what Gen. Cushing would call a ." fixed fact." We have fixed it at last, and shall hereafter unravel the mystery to the satisfaction of our readers. For the present, we merely mention it, to show that, being involuntarily responsible for the appointment of Marcy, we have a

strong interest in his retention. But the question recurs, which is to go?-our

Collector or the Cabinet? If the Judge will not resign, and if the President will not remove him, what will the Cabinet do? That's the question. We shall, perhaps, have more harmony with a change in the Cabinet, but we shall have more fun with the removal of Bronson. Either the President or the Cabinet must imitate the Sultan, and make a declaration of war. Our Collector, in the meantime, like the Russians in the Turkish territories, is waiting to be driven out. Whe goes?-the Cabinet or the Collector ? Let us hear from Washington.

National Democracy and the Free Sollers-Probable Strength of Parties in the Coming Election.

There are many contingencies yet buried in the future which may wholly change the muddy currents of New York politics, so that any estimate now made of the power of the two rival factions is liable to be affected one way or the other by what may happen. For instance, should the free soilers contrive to get another letter out of Mr. Collector Bronson, and another still from Mr. O'Conor, to say nothing of the chances of enlarging the epistolary triumphs of Secretary Guthrie, the vote or that interest, like the old maid's waist, would grow "small by degrees, and beautifully less," while the nationals would soon begin to calculate the chances of electing their whole ticket. The latter faction are at present in the enjoyment of very excellent spirits. In the recent political struggles of the democracy, they freely admit that they have lost all their capital, but having saved their character they feel quite satisfied : while the free soilers, on the other hand, have lost their reputation and saved their capital. This is precisely the difference in the ondition of the two sections. We judge from this that both factions are content, and ought to be ; for the national democracy, though badly cheated, and suffering sadly for want of means, have the consolation of knowing that the miscarriage of their plans has been owing to the gambling propensities of their late partners; while the free soilers, in being able to keep up their establishment and to maintain favor with Governor Marcy and other kindred spirits at Washington, have all the respectability they can well maintain, certainly more than they have had for a few years past. That they are entirely satisfied, however, is more than even their consciences will admit. Whatever they may have done, they have, like the nationals a future as well as a present. No man ever sinks below recovery-he being the judge. The court that reads its own acts in the indictments of its criminals is very likely to insist that reformation, and not punishment, is the object of the law. Such a man might well urge that amnesties are better than prisons, caresses and rewards better than the cat-o'-nine-tails, lectures better than verdicts. It is, therefore, probable that the free soilers are not altogether without their troubles. The November election is to pass upon their merits, and, like many other delinquents hauled up for trial, though they may not lose in character, there is a possibility that they will have to give up some of their present immunities, if they are not compelled to restore a portion of their ill-gotten gains. Meanwhile, the nationals having been sadly defrauded, have become sharp prosecutors. They have a double object-first, to punish the guil. ty; and secondly, to relieve themselves from suspicion on account of past associations with

From this point of view, the distant reader will readily and clearly see the exceedingly interesting contest we have on hand. In order to give all possible light on the subject, we have thought proper to present the probable strength of the opposing sections. with the losses and gains of each. This statement we have made after a careful estimate of the bearings of the various political opinions of the voters of our State: and the probable re-organization of par. ties under the influence of these opinions, which is likely to show itself in the election:-

	5,000	Free soil majority. PROBABLE LOSSES OF THE (SOFTS,) To the Gates ticket. To the nationals To the whigs.
		Total free soil loss
40,060	15,000 5.000	Excess of free soil losses. PROBABLE FREE SOIL GAI On Case vote, 1848. Of whigs. Free soil majority, 1848.
ACY.	25,000	Total gains. PROBABLE GAINS OF NATIONAL Of the whig vote of 1848. Of the free soilers of 1848.
6,000	32.000 26,000	Tetal national gain. Deduct free soil gains

No allowance is here made for an increased vote; nor have we, perhaps, sufficiently credited the fact made apparent in the recent State elections, of the almost completely inordinate character of those elections, so far as parties are concerned. The national sentiment of the country is exceedingly strong, and it has been found to express itself in the increase of the vote of that section which most closely adheres to the Constitution and the Union. In this respect, the national democracy, holding an ipdependent position, occupying strictly national ground, the open friends of the canal extension. the avowed enemies of agitators, whether of the Seward or the Van Buren stripe, have not perhaps been credited with so large accessions from the old whig ranks as circumstances would seem to warrant. It may, therefore, be fair to infer that the majority of the nationals over the free soilers will be fifty thousand; to be enlarged as Mr. Secretary Guthrie shall determine to keep up his epistolary labors with the Collector of New York. All this, of course, is based on the presumption that the free soilers will not withdraw their ticket, and thus again force a union upon the national democracy; a coup de état which we learn has already been strongly urged by several of the leading and more sagacious of the free soil fraternity.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF POPULATION IN NEW YORK-CURIOUS AND STARTLING FACTS .-Our readers may remember that a law was recently passed by our State Legislature, making It incumbent on the City Inspector, Dr. Downing, to keep a record of the marriages and births which took place in this city, and to publish a report at certain periods during the year. The necessity of this was obvious to every one who took an interest in the laws which govern the increase of population, and it is a subject of wonder how so important a matter should have been so long overlooked. Before its enactment the bills of mortality, only. were published, while we were left in entire ignorance of the number of births and marriages-we could tell how many left the world. but we had no means of assertaining what num-

operation about four months, and we are enabled this morning to present the statistics of the births, deaths, and marriages in our city during the months of July, August, and September. By reference to the tables, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that the number of births is 5,077, and of deaths 7,111, showing an actual majority of 2.034 in favor of the latter, in a period of three months. This is a startling fact, but it agrees with all past experience in showing that large cities are inimical to the growth of population. The great increase of the population of this city is owing to the immense immigration from Europe, rather than to the influx from the surrounding country. In this respect it differs entirely from European cities, which receive the supply of human life necessary to sustain their growth, almost entirely from the country. It has been proved beyond dispute, that but for this great storehouse all large cities would, in the course of time, be either entirely depopulated or reduced to the size of mere towns or villages. The congregation of large masses of men, women and children, in such comparatively limited spaces. cannot be otherwise than injurious and fatal to health. There are, besides, other circumstances which must be taken into consideration in this view of the subject. The atmosphere of large cities is full of impurities, arising from unclean streets, defective systems of sewerage, manufactories, and other causes which it is needless to name. Occupations of a sedentary character are also inimical to human life, and these; it must be borne in mind, form the largest proportion of the business of our city. It would, in fact, be a tedious task to enu-merate the various causes which are constantly at work in producing this result, prominent among which are crimes of a character too horrible and revolting to name. The city of New York contains more than one-sixth part of the population of the whole State, and, from what we have shown, must always act as a check upon the increase of its population in proportion to its growth. Four such cities would not only check the growth, but would actually reduce the population off the whole State, were it not supplied by immigration. If we take the mortality and births of the last three months as a basis for the estimation of the whole year, we will find that for every twenty thousand births there are twenty-eight thousand deaths. According to this calculation it would take but sixty-five years to sweep off the whole population of New York. The excessive mortality, as we have had occasion to show from the weekly reports of the City Inspector, is among children under one year old; and the deaths among those under ten years always form more than one-half, and often two-thirds, of the whole number; yet the increase of the population of New York from 1840 to 1850 was nearly one hundred and fifty thousand; and if we take into the account the fact that from fifty to sixty thousand deaths over the number of births occurred during that time, we must arrive at the astounding fact that over two hundred thousand persons have emigrated to this city in that period, and taken up their residence in it!

This law of decrease bears with terribly effective force on our colored population, among whom very few marriages ever take place. There are no means by which the rapid diminution of their numbers can be prevented, and we would not be surprised if in less than a hundred years there should not be more than one out of every ten left.

According to these tables, we also find that the number of males born exceeds that of females, which fact, standing by itself, is of particular importance to the women. But the males are exposed to a larger number of accidents, and by the time they have arrived at their majority, the females outnumber them. Mr. Samuel Brown, of London, who appears to have devoted much of his time and attention to this subject, has given us ing very curious information:-

Ing very curious information:—

The proportion of males and females born in any given period of time bears a constant relation to the respective ages of the parents; it seems that, where the father is older than the motter, the production of male off-spring is greater than that of formaies, and wice verys. And further; the relative seniority of the male in an average number of cases, is found to vary directly as the relative number of males, and inversely as the number of fe males produced. In other words, where the father is some years older than the mother, which is more often the case, the chances are that there will issue more male children; and in cases where the lady is the oldest, more females will be produced. This statistic has not resulted from the inquiries in one country alone, but all over Europe. It seems to depend on a general law in the animal economy, and to be a provision of nature for guarding against a too large population of existing females in any state of society, since a thousand accidents happen to men from which women are exempt, independently of wars, which, from the belligerent character of the human organization, are in every age calculated to carry off a large proportion of mankind.

In connection with these facts, there is an-

In connection with these facts, there is another, discovered by a Mr. Sadler, of England, which shows that early marriages, in opposition to the theory of Malthus, do not lead to redundancy of population, but on the contrary, that marriages rather later in life produce a larger amount of children who arrive at a healthy maturit v.

THE BROCK MONUMENT .- The ceremony of re-interrin the remains of General Brock, and his aid-de-camp, Col. M'Donnell, and the laying of the foundation stone of the splendid monument which it is proposed to erect to the memory of those heroes, took place at Queenston, on the 13th instant, in the presence of a large number of the 13th instant, in the presence of a large number of military and civilians, amongst whom were a large number of fashionables from Toronto. The Queenston Heights were crowded with spectators. The ashes of Gen. Brock and Col. Mironnell were removed on a funeral car from the garden of Col. Hamilton, followed by an imposing coviege The height of the monument, including the statue, will be 185 feet. An American steamboat lying at Lewiston lowered its flag half-mast high as a mark of respect, and some soldiers at the American fort cheered as the vessel which bore the company from Toronto passed up the river.

Marine Affairs.

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP GLASGOW.-The English iron screw steamship Glasgow, Capt. Craig, arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow, which port she left on the 6th inst. She brought 380 passengers. Her news was antici-pated by the Asia.

DEPARTURE OF CAHFORNIA STEAMERS.—The steamsaip Sta of the West, for San Juan; Geo. Law, for Aspinwall, and the new steamer America. (of the Independent Opposition Line,) for the same port, left yesterday afternoon. They were all crowded with passengers, and applicants were denied tickets on the Star of the West and Geo. Law, for

want of room, a couple of days before sailing.

Suff Building in Shore.—Mr. Francis Hannaford, of Cape Elizabeth, is building a schooner of 120 tons, in C. E., in shore from the Ocean House road, about one mile from the water. When the snow comes he calculates to have her done, and then draw her to the water and have a launch.—Profland Argus.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

HONG KONG, China, Aug. 5, 1853.

As the mail is about closing, I write you a few lines The United States steamer Powhatan arrived here on the 25th of last month from Singapore via the island of Forneo, where she had been to exchange ratified treaties between the two countries. The officers and crew are all well, and consider themselves fortunate at being here, for I learn she struck upon a reef of rocks on the evening of the 20th July, during a rain squall. The engines were not in motion at the time, as they were getting a cast of the lead; therefore the speed of the ship was not very great. She was here ed on without sustaining any material injury. The reef is situated some 180 or 200 miles to the north and east of the island of Laboan, or Labuan, and is not lait down on any chart on board the ship. The Powhatan left here this morning for the Loo Choo Islands, to meet the Commodore; but if not there, she will proceed to Japan, and there join him. Rumer here states that he left for Japan on the 3d of last month, leaving only the store ships at Loo Choo.

The United States sloop Yandalia left Macao on the 30th alt. to join the Commodore.

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MADAME SONTAG'S CONCERT for the benefit of the for Destitute Children of Senmen," came off last of at Niblo's Saloen. From some reason or other, all York was on foot, and every place of amusement thronged. Madame Sontag's concert was no except scores were unable to gain admittance, and of those found their way inside a large proportion could not tain seats. We may observe, apropos, that the accom-dations would have been materially improved by the dition of a few extra chairs and benches: vacants was not wanting, and it is difficult to explain why, w tickets are sold at the door, the proper means should be taken by managers to provide seats.

Madamb Sontag was assisted by Madames DeBerg Costini, Signors Badiali, Rocco, and Eckert, and Julien. The first has already been introduced to

readers, as a pianiste of remarkable talent and high r tation. A fantasie of De Meyer's, which we think have heard her perform before, and one of Mendelsse the bill of fare last evening. Both confirmed our pr ous impressions; in the German "lied," her execu was strikingly brilliant, and the applause of the audie fully merited. Madame Costini, who, by the way, is pretty and was charmingly dressed, took a share in received. She has a fine, full voice; sings wit effort, and possesses her music thoroughly. E was of course welcomed back to New York. liberty scene from "Puritani" was certainly the of the evening. S. Rocco bad mastered his part, displayed his voice to better advantage than we have ard it. His solo from Donizetti had not created vorable impression; it was with real satisfaction that saw him retrieve himself under the kind direction of F ali, in the "Suoni la tromba." The latter never sang ter. Spirit, style, voice, were all just what might way with the massire at Metropolitan Hall—played a difficult and pleasing fantasia on themes from "Lucre: He is always a favorite with the public. If he conf to study as he has done, he will some day, with his nius, astonish the musical world.

Madame Sontag, who has almost become a strait was greeted with a hearty round of applause at he pearance on the platform. She bore the lion's par the evening's work, her share being no less that pieces. Among these we chiefly admired a plaintive of Schubert's, "Leise Flehen," which Madame Sc rendered with exquisite feeling and expression; a duet from a forgotten opera of Donizetti's "Maridilla." In the latter she gave full license to her fa and scattered round the theme one of those showe ernament which will probably hereafter be know "Sontagitures." Her 'Last Rose of Summer' was wise rendered with finished skill; but to our mind, didly, it is one of those melodies whose crowning of is simplicity. To drown it in runs, trills, and fiorit is like decking the familiar face of a pretty country in a flaunting head dress, with pearls and feathers. We ought to add that between the parts an addre thanks was presented to Madame Sontag on behalf of Sailors' Children's Home. It was loudly applauded.

Oblinary.

ERASTUS PERKINS, ESQ., OF CONNECTICUT—
CENTENARIAN.

The "oldest inhabitant" of Norwich, Connectic

Frastus Perkins, Esq —died in that city, on Tuesday, inst., at the remarkably advanced age of one hun and one years and eight months. We gave a biogra cal notice of this gentleman in the HERALD, in Febru 1862, when he had reached one hundred years of

Mr. Perkirs was a descendant of one of the oldest t belonged has produced many remarkable cases of lo vity. The memory of Mr. Perkins was very good, can history to the times of the French war, termine with the conquest of Canada by the British and Cole forces. The events of the American Revolution in a tion of the venerable subject of this notice, who reta his faculties to the last, and took a cheerful intere

all about him up to the time of his decease.

General Childs.—The yellow fever has taken and hero for its victim, brevet Brigadier General Childs, or army, having died of it at Tampa flay on the 8th inst Col. Childs was a native of Maine, and one of the most lant officers of our army. He was with Gen. Taylor's my at the commencement of the Mexican war, and omed the artillery battalion in the battles of Palos and Resacs de la Pa ma. At Moniercy he commanded storming party of artillery, infantry and Texas siller and contributed much towards the success of the aton the city. He was afterwards with Gen. Scott's at the landing at Vea Cruz. At Cerro Gordo he at the landing at Vea Cruz. At Cerro Gordo he manded a portion of the list Artillery which was engin the successful stake upon that height, and Gen. Scin his official report, acknowledged his gallantry, and ed him "the often-distinguished brevet Col. Childs." continued with Gen. Scott's army as far as Puebla, whe was placed in command, and where he not only eited his customary bravery, but endeared himself to army and the volunteers by his humane conduct in circumstances. Many of the Fernaylvania volunteers member him with much gratitude, at dwill learn with gret of his death. Col. Child was promoted, after war, to a brevet Erigadier General. He was in the prof life, with the prospect of many years longer of hoa ble service, when he was cut off by the pestilence.

William C. Dairon, a printer, of Richmond found dead in his bed on the 16th inst. Repe affeat that his death was caused from the effect treatment received by him in a shanty in that heed, said to be the resert of dissolute character.

Rouser D. Boyn, aged eighty-one years, died in Wa-ington city, on the 12th inst., having been a residen Washington since 1819. Persons having business at Post Office Department will recollect this kind old gen man. He was employed there during the last thirt years, occupying a room near the main entrance of building, as day watch, and acting as an index to din visiters where they would find the persons of whom ti-were in pursuit for business purposes. James Casseday, for many years an active merchant Philadelphia, departed this life at his residence on 18th inst.

Yesterday there was a marked improvement in the pearance of things at the Annual Cattle Show of American Institute, now holding at Hamilton squi Persons who visited the State Fair at Saratoga, say ti n the exhibition of cattle it was inferior to the An Institute show. A large number of fat cattle he been added to the collection since the open day, and the stock of horses has been nea doubled. Of the latter there are three classes doubled. Of the latter there are three classes the thorough bred, horses for all work, a matched horses. Among the second class are some ve fine breeds, among which we may mention the stallic George Washington, six years old, owned by E. C. Sec wick, of Brooklyn; Thomas Jefferson, owned by Phi Hovenbeck, of Rooklyn; Thomas Jefferson, owned by Phi Hovenbeck, of Rooklyn; Thomas Jefferson, owned by Thi man Derrick, of Tro. The display of horses is not good as last year, owing to the fair at Springfield, whi has attracted a large number of the old exhibitors fro our show. There were five pair of mules, but they onot appear to excite much interest or attention, and we rather regarded as a bore. The Durhams received large reinforcement to their numbers, and consequent made a better show. There are some very fine short hor exhibited by Lorillard Spencer, of Westchester; by Jac son, of Astoria, and by L. G. Morris, who has also a lar number of good Devonshires on the ground. Among t milch cows are two or three which give from twenty twenty-four quarts of milk per day. Altogether teatile (epartment is very creditable, and is much a perior to that made at the last annual show.

In the sheep pens we noticed a few fine specimens the Southdown; but the merinos, of which there a only live or six, are of an infecior quality. Of fat picyoung and old, there is a pretty fair display; but nothit to beas of.

The number of visiters yesterday was about four the sand, and the receipts amounted to near seven hundr dollars. The judges examined the stock of allkinds, as will make their report to-day, when the show closes.

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Naval Intelligence.

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Nava Officies Ordered, Detached and Resumed.—Chi engineer Wm. W. Wood, detached from the steamer Sar nac, and chief engineer Wm. Sewell ordered to her in h stead. Lieut. Thecdore P. Green detached from ti sloop-of-war Cyane, and has three months leave. Lieu Wm. Taylor Smith has resigned.

Capt. John C. Long, commander of the U. S. steamsh Saranac, first Lieut. E. M. Yard, and Richmond Auli master, are at their posts and busily employed in getti the steamer prepared for sea. It is supposed that she w be in readiness early in November. Her machinery w put in motion on Saturday, which worked well, and h beliers appeared to be in good condition.—Norfolk Args U. S. revenue cutter Morris, Capt. Whitcomb, arrived Gloucester 18th inst. from this port.

The U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown remained at R

The U. S. sloop of war Jamestown remained at R Janeiro August 30.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

CRUELTY TO ANIMAIS.—The following is an extract fro the presentment made by the Grand Jury of King's count on the 20th of October.—'A practice has come to our notic the consequence of which must lesult in great evil to the present of the present of the could not gather and cient evidence to fix guilt upon the parties; therefore, desire to communicate to the succeeding Grand Jurthrough the court, our convictions in the premises; as would suggest the propriety of their making strict is quiry in rega d to a practice so cruel, and one which likely to produce serious consequences. We allude to the practice of a portion of the butchers in our city keepir their cattle without food or drink, from five to seven day before butchering them, till the flesh of the whole anim becomes inflamed and congestion takes place. This practice, it is stated, results in much pe cuniary benefit to the butchers. An explanation of the reason for such benefit unnecessary at this time."

Boy Krillen by Tilk Accidental. Discharge of a Gun. A boy named William Howell, aged 17 years, son of M Isaac Howell, of No. 113 Navy street, was killed yesterda by the accidental discharge of a fewling piece, while on gunning excursion in the vicinity of Flatbush. It appears that the lad was climbing over a fence when the accident of the property of the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the present of the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the product of the succession of the successio